

机密★启用前

2025 年 4 月高等教育自学考试全国统一考试

# 英语词汇学

(课程代码 00832)

注意事项：

1. 本试卷分为两部分，第一部分为选择题，第二部分为非选择题。
2. 应考者必须按试题顺序在答题卡（纸）指定位置上作答，答在试卷上无效。
3. 涂写部分必须使用 2B 铅笔，书写部分必须使用黑色字迹签字笔。

## 第一部分 选择题

一、单项选择题：本大题共 30 小题，每小题 1 分，共 30 分。在每小题列出的四个选项  
中选择一个最佳选项，并在答题卡相应位置上将该项涂黑。

1. In the sentence "John decided to nurse his sister himself", "nurse" is considered an example  
of the word-formation process using \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. compounding                      B. derivation  
C. acronym                          D. conversion
2. The word "nationalize" has \_\_\_\_\_ morphemes.  
A. one                                  B. two  
C. three                                D. four
3. Most English words are \_\_\_\_\_ symbols.  
A. definite                            B. arbitrary  
C. infinite                             D. hereditary
4. The word "wife" used to mean "woman", now it means "married woman esp. in relation to  
her husband". The word has undergone a sort of semantic change called \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. elevation                          B. degeneration  
C. extension                          D. narrowing

5. Which of the following is NOT true?  
A. A word is the smallest form from a language.  
B. A word is a sound unity.  
C. A word has a given meaning.  
D. A word can be used freely in a sentence.
6. French brought great changes to the English vocabulary \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. from 1100 to 1500 AD              B. from 1500 to 1700 AD  
C. from 450 to 1100 AD              D. from 1700 to 1900 AD
7. The word "lead" meaning "guide or take, esp. by going in front, etc." and the word "lead"  
meaning "an easily melted metal of a dull bluish-grey color" are called a pair of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. homophones                          B. perfect homonyms  
C. homographs                          D. polysemic words
8. The word "son" meaning "one's male child" and the word "sun" meaning "a star that is  
the basis of the solar system and that sustains life on Earth, being the source of heat and  
light" are called a pair of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. homophones                          B. perfect homonyms  
C. homographs                          D. polysemic words
9. When a word has a range of different meanings, it belongs to the words of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. hyponymy                            B. synonymy  
C. antonymy                            D. polysemy
10. The differences between sound and form are not due to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the fact of more phonemes than letters in English  
B. stabilization of spelling  
C. influence of the work of scribe  
D. innovations made by linguistics
11. When many pairs or groups of words which are different in meaning are pronounced alike  
or spelled alike, or both, such words belong to the words of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. antonymy                            B. synonymy  
C. homonymy                            D. polysemy
12. \_\_\_\_\_ is the most common cause of homophones.  
A. Semantic divergence              B. Phonetic convergence  
C. Shortening                          D. Foreign influence

13. We can use "pull an unhappy face" for "pull a long face". The kind of usage of the idiom is known as \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. separation B. replacement  
 C. abbreviation D. extension
14. What is the rhetoric style illustrated by the idiom "neck and neck"?  
 A. comparison B. rhyme  
 C. alliteration D. repetition
15. Of the five characteristics listed for the basic word stock, the most important is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. all national character B. productivity  
 C. polysemy D. collocability
16. \_\_\_\_\_ is the central factor in a word describing what it is.  
 A. Denotative meaning B. Connotative meaning  
 C. Stylistic meaning D. Affective meaning
17. \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the emotional association which a word suggests in one's mind.  
 A. Denotative meaning B. Connotative meaning  
 C. Stylistic meaning D. Affective meaning
18. \_\_\_\_\_ is concerned with the expression of feelings and attitudes of the speaker or writer.  
 A. Denotative meaning B. Connotative meaning  
 C. Stylistic meaning D. Affective meaning
19. Which of the following groups of words is NOT onomatopoeically motivated?  
 A. croak, drum B. squeak, bleat  
 C. buzz, neigh D. bang, trumpet
20. LDCE is distinctive for its \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. clear grammar codes B. usage notes  
 C. language notes D. all of the above
21. From the historical point of view, English is more closely related to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. German B. French  
 C. Scottish D. Irish
22. Which of the following is NOT an acronym?  
 A. TOEFL B. ODYSSEY  
 C. BASIC D. CCTV

23. Sources of homonyms include \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. changes in sound and spelling B. borrowing  
 C. shortening D. all of the above
24. What is not the mode of modern English development?  
 A. Borrowing B. Creation  
 C. Coining D. Semantic change
25. Unlike affixes, \_\_\_\_\_ are often free morphemes.  
 A. suffixes B. prefixes  
 C. roots D. inflectional morphemes
26. The four major foreign contributors to the English vocabulary in earlier times were French, Latin, \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. Scandinavian and Italian B. Greek and Scandinavian  
 C. Celtic and Greek D. Italian and Spanish
27. Which of the following is NOT a stylistic feature of idioms?  
 A. Colloquial B. Slang  
 C. Negative D. Literary
28. There are two approaches to the study of polysemy. They are \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. primary and secondary B. central and peripheral  
 C. diachronic and synchronic D. formal and functional
29. The change of word meaning is brought about by the following internal factors EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. the influx of borrowing B. repetition  
 C. analogy D. shortening
30. Which of the following words is a functional word?  
 A. Often B. Never  
 C. Although D. Desk

## 第二部分 非选择题

二、填空题：本大题共 10 小题，每小题 1.5 分，共 15 分。根据课文内容，在空白处填入适当的单词或短语。将答案写在答题卡相应位置上。

31. Words can be simple and complex, but they each have sound, meaning and \_\_\_\_\_.  
 32. During Middle English period, as many as \_\_\_\_\_ words of Dutch origin found their way into English.

33. English has evolved from a synthetic language (Old English) to the present \_\_\_\_\_ language.
34. The surviving languages show various degrees of similarity to one another, more or less due to their \_\_\_\_\_ distribution.
35. Morphology is the branch of grammar which studies the structure or \_\_\_\_\_ of words, primarily through the use of morpheme construct.
36. Words taken over from foreign languages are known as borrowed words or \_\_\_\_\_ words.
37. Conceptual meaning (also known as denotative meaning) is the meaning given in the \_\_\_\_\_ and forms the core of word-meaning.
38. Grammatical meaning of a word becomes important only when it is used in actual \_\_\_\_\_.
39. Modern English is derived from the languages of early Germanic tribes with a fairly \_\_\_\_\_ vocabulary.
40. There are generally two approaches to the study of words, namely \_\_\_\_\_ and diachronic.

三、解释题：本大题共 5 小题，每小题 3 分，共 15 分。用英文解释以下术语，将答案写在答题卡相应位置上。

41. etymology
42. functional words
43. morpheme
44. antonyms
45. reference

四、问答题：本大题共 4 小题，每小题 5 分，共 20 分。用英文回答以下问题，将答案写在答题卡相应位置上。

46. 将(a)组中的术语与(b)组中的例子进行配对。
- (a) free morpheme; bound root; prefix; stem; inflectional affix
- (b) underestimate; re-; goes; car; -diet-
47. 写出下列词语的简写。
- Zoological garden; helicopter; public house; telescope; dormitory
48. Please discuss the three channels that modern English vocabulary develops through.
49. What are the two major groups of synonyms? Please give examples to illustrate it.

五、分析和评论：本大题共 2 小题，每小题 10 分，共 20 分。对下列内容进行分析和评论，将答案写在答题卡相应位置上。

50. Comment on the associative meaning of a word from the aspects of definition and types by analyzing the following groups of words or expressions.
- (1) There is no place like home.
- (2) domicile, residence, abode, home
- (3) tyrant, love, anger, grief, pleasure
- (4) birds-sing, pigs-grunt, foxes-yelp
51. Study the following conversation taking place between a butcher and a customer, and explain the rhetoric use of homonyms:
- “How come your sausages taste like meat at one end, but like bread at the other?” the woman asked.
- The man replied, “Madam, in times like these no butcher can make both ends meat.”